

# PAR

I could  
By dint of logic strike thee mute;  
With learned skill, now pull, now parry,  
From Dari to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

**TO PARSE.** *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.  
Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *paring*. *Wait's Improv. of the Mind.*

**PARSIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [from *parimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense. A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parsimonious*; for store at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*  
Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*  
*Parsimonious* age and rigid wisdom. *Rowe.*

**PARSIMONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *parimony*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.  
Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*

**PARSIMONIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *parimony*.] A disposition to spare and save.  
**PARSIMONY.** *n. f.* [from *parimia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardiness; saving temper.  
The ways to enrich, are many: *parimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*  
These people, by their extreme *parimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings. *Swift.*

**PARSLEY.** *n. f.* [*persil*, Fr. *apium*, Lat. *persili*, Welsh.] The leaves are divided into wings, growing upon a branched rib, and for the most part cut into small segments: the petals of the flowers are whole and equal, each flower being succeeded by two gibbous channelled seeds.  
A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*  
Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow.  
Semprenia dug Titus out of the *parsley*-bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

**PARSNIP.** *n. f.* [*pastinaca*, Latin.] A plant with rose and umbellated flowers, consisting of many petals or leaves placed orbicularly, and resting on the empalement, which turns to a fruit composed of two seeds, which are oval, and generally casting off their cover; to which you may add, that the leaves are winged and large.  
November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black bunches of *parsneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacocks on Blazoning.*

**PARSON.** *n. f.* [Derived either from *parsonem* in ecclesia sustinet; or from *parochianus*, the parish priest.]  
1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.  
Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parson*, vicar or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*  
2. A clergyman.  
Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,  
Tickling the *parson* as he lies a sleep;  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.  
**PARSONAGE.** *n. f.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish.  
I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish. *Addison.*

**PART.** *n. f.* [*partis*, Latin.]  
1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.  
Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,  
Atalanta's better *part*. *Shakespeare.*  
The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exodus xix. 17.*  
This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foresight, for it took away occasion to pry into the kings title. *Bacon.*  
The citizens were for the most *part* slain or taken. *Kneller.*  
Henry had divided  
The person of himself into four *parts*. *Daniel.*  
These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes, that never, which happeneth but seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most *part*. *Brown.*  
Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*  
When your judgement shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, *part* by *part*, those works, which have given reputation to the masters. *Dryden.*

# PAR

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;  
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*  
Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts*? *Locke.*

2. Member.  
He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God: all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. That which, in division, falls to each.  
Go not without thy wife, but let me bear  
My *part* of danger, with an equal share. *Dryden.*  
Had I been won, I had deserv'd your blame,  
But sure my *part* was nothing but the flame. *Dryden.*

4. Share; concern.  
Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took *part* of the same. *Hebrews ii. 14.*  
Sheba said, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. *2 Samuel xx. 1.*  
The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wisdom i. 10.*  
Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

5. Side; party.  
Michael Cassio,  
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly,  
Hath ta'en your *part*. *Shakespeare.*  
And that he might on many props repose,  
He strengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*  
Let not thy divine heart  
Forethink me any ill,  
Destiny may take thy *part*,  
And may thy tears fulfill. *Dante.*  
Some other pow'r  
Might have aspir'd, and me tho' mean  
Drawn to his *part*. *Milton.*  
Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take *part* with reason and their interest to encourage imitation. *Clarville.*  
A brand preserv'd to warm some prince's heart,  
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*  
The arm thus waits upon the heart,  
So quick to take the bully's *part*;  
That one, tho' warm, decides more slow,  
Than t'other executes the blow. *Prior.*

6. Something relating or belonging.  
For Zelmane's *part*, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared the might receive some hurt. *Sidney.*  
For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love, with quiet hours. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
For your *part*, it not appears to me,  
That you should have an inch of any ground  
To build a grief upon. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
For my *part*, I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or enslave the freedom of my poor judgement. *Wotton.*  
For my *part*, I think there is nothing so secret, that shall not be brought to light, within the compass of the world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Particular office or character.  
The pneumatical *part*, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in *part*, created by the air on the outside, and, in *part*, by the air in the inside. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Accuse not nature, she hath done her *part*;  
Do thou but thine. *Milton. Par. Lost.*

8. Character appropriated in a play.  
That *part*  
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed.  
Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am slow of study. *Shakespeare. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
God is the master of the scenes: we must not chafe which *part* we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

9. Business; duty.  
Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themselves. *Bacon.*

10. Action; conduct.  
Find him, my lord,  
And chide him hither straight; this *part* of his  
Conjoins with my discourse. *Shakespeare.*

11. Relation reciprocal.  
Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our *parts*, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition. *Taylor.*  
The scripture tells us the terms of this covenant on God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

# PAR

It might be deem'd, on our historian's *part*,  
Or too much negligence, or want of art,  
If he forgot the vast magnificence  
Of royal Thebesus. *Dryden.*

12. In good *part*; in ill *part*; as well done; as ill done.  
God accepteth it in good *part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accomplishments.  
Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroic *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*  
Such licentious *parts* tend, for the most *part*, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,  
Which honour doest acknowledge. *Shakespeare.*  
Solomon was a prince adorned with such *parts* of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent. *South's Sermons.*  
The Indian princes discover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.  
Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*  
When he had gone over those *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts xx. 2.*

All *parts* resound with tumults, complaints, and fears,  
And griev'd death, in sundry shapes, appears. *Dryden.*

**PART.** *adv.* Partly; in some measure.  
For the fair kindness you have shew'd me,  
And *part* being prompted, by your present trouble,  
I'll lend you something. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**TO PART.** *v. a.*  
1. To divide; to share; to distribute.  
All that believed, sold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts ii. 45.*  
Jove himself no less content wou'd be  
To *part* his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*  
2. To separate; to disunite.  
A chariot of fire *parted* them both asunder, and Elijah went up into heaven. *2 Kings ii. 11.*  
Nought but death shall *part* thee and me. *Ruth i. 17.*  
All the world,  
As 'twere the bus'ness of mankind to *part* us,  
Is arm'd against my love. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.  
Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Leviticus ii. 6.*

4. To keep asunder.  
In the narrow seas, that *part*  
The French and English, there miscarried  
A vessel of our country. *Shakespeare.*

5. To separate combatants.  
Who said  
King John did fly, an hour or two before  
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakespeare.*  
Jove did both hosts survey,  
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

6. To discern.  
The liver minds his own affair,  
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

**TO PART.** *v. n.*  
1. To be separated.  
Powerful hands will not *part*  
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton. Par. Reg.*  
'Twas for him much easier to subdue  
Those foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryden.*

2. To quit each other.  
He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shakespeare.*  
This was the design of a people, that were at liberty to *part* asunder, but desired to keep in one body. *Locke.*  
What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind infirmity;  
Oh! can you think, that death is half so dreadful,  
As it would be to live without thee. *Smith.*  
If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I shall make a third journey; if not, we must *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewell.  
Ere I could  
Give him that *parting* kiss, which I had set  
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakespeare.*  
Nuptial bow'r! by me adon'd, from thee  
How shall I *part*, and whither wander. *Milton.*  
Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have share.  
As his *part* is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his *part* be, that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall *part* alike. *Isaiah xxx. 24.*

5. [Partir, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

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So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven  
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*  
Thy father  
Embrace'd me, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. **TO PART WITH.** To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.  
For her sake, I do rear up her boy;  
And for her sake, I will not *part* with him. *Shakespeare.*  
An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting* with her beloved husband, heartily desired of God his life or society; upon any conditions that were not sinful. *Taylor.*  
Celia, for thy sake, I *part*  
With all that grew so near my heart;  
And that I may successful prove,  
Transform myself to what you love. *Waller.*  
Thou marble hew'd, ere long to *part* with breath,  
And houses rear'd, unmindful of thy death. *Sanctus.*  
Lixivate salts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they dissolve them to *part* readily with their tincture; yet some tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewise alter. *Boyle.*  
The ideas of hunger and warmth are some of the first that children have, and which they scarce ever *part* with. *Locke.*  
What a despicable figure mult mock-patriots make, who venture to be hang'd for the ruin of those civil rights, which their ancestors, rather than *part* with, chose to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addison's Freeholder.*  
The good things of this world so delight in, as remember, that we are to *part* with them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the best way to make them blessings, is to *part* with them. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**PARTABLE.** *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted.  
His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses. *Camden's Remains.*

**PARTAGE.** *n. f.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or *parting*. A word merely French.  
Men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly possess more land, than he himself can use the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and silver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money. *Locke.*

**TO PARTAKE.** *v. n.* Preterite, *I partook*: participle passive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]  
1. To have share of any thing; to take share with.  
*Partake* and use my kingdom as your own,  
And shall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*  
How far brutes *partake* in this faculty, is not easy to determine. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.  
The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.  
You may *partake* of any thing we say;  
We speak no treason. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing *partaken* of.  
I took occasion to conjecture, how far brutes *partook* with men, in any of the intellectual faculties. *Locke.*  
Truth and falsehood have no other trial, but reason and proof, which they made use of to make themselves knowing, and so must others too, that will *partake* in their knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To combine; to enter into some design. An unusual sense.  
As it prevents factions and *partakings*, so it keeps the rule and administration of the laws uniform. *Hobbs.*

**TO PARTAKE.** *v. a.*  
1. To share; to have part in.  
By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*  
The secrets of my heart. *Shakespeare.*  
At season fit,  
Let her with thee *partake*, what thou hast heard. *Milton.*  
My royal father lives,  
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to *part*; to extend participation. Obsolete.  
My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*  
Of all my love, and all my privacy,  
Who greatly joyous seem'd for my sake. *Fa. Queen.*  
Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakespeare.*

**PARTAKER.** *n. f.* [from *partake*.]  
1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with.  
They whom earnest lets hinder from being *partakers* of the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable *part* thereof. *Hooker.*